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- April 2010 -

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

### REPORTS

[Key Facts about the National Security Summit](#). The White House. April 13, 2010.

[Work Plan of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit](#). The White House. April 13, 2010.

[Nuclear Posture Review Report](#). U.S. Department of Defense. April 2010.

[Digest of United States Practice in International Law 2008](#). Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State. March 29, 2010.

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## **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY**

### **REPORTS**

#### **KEY FACTS ABOUT THE NATIONAL SECURITY SUMMIT**

The White House. April 13, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/key-facts-about-national-security-summit>

"In April 2009, in Prague, President Obama spoke of his vision of a world without nuclear weapons even as he recognized the need to create the conditions to bring about such a world. To that end, he put forward a comprehensive agenda to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, reduce nuclear arsenals, and secure nuclear materials. In April 2010, the United States took three bold steps in the direction of creating those conditions with the release of a Nuclear Posture Review that reduces our dependence on nuclear weapons while strengthening the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and maintaining a strong deterrent; signing a New START treaty with Russia that limits the number of strategic arms on both sides, and renews U.S.-Russian leadership on nuclear issues; and now has convened a gathering of world leaders to Washington to discuss the need to secure nuclear materials and prevent acts of nuclear terrorism and trafficking."

#### **WORK PLAN OF THE WASHINGTON NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT**

The White House. April 13, 2010.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/work-plan-washington-nuclear-security-summit>

"This Work Plan supports the [Communiqué of the Washington Nuclear Security Summit](#). It constitutes a political commitment by the Participating States to carry out, on a voluntary basis, applicable portions of this Work Plan, consistent with respective national laws and international obligations, in all aspects of the storage, use, transportation and disposal of nuclear materials and in preventing non-state actors from obtaining the information required to use such material for malicious purposes."

#### **NUCLEAR POSTURE REVIEW REPORT**

U.S. Department of Defense. April 2010 [PDF format, 72 pages]

<http://www.defense.gov/npr/docs/2010%20Nuclear%20Posture%20Review%20Report.pdf>

"The 2010 Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) outlines the Administration's approach to promoting the President's agenda for reducing nuclear dangers and pursuing the goal of a world without nuclear weapons, while simultaneously advancing broader U.S. security interests. The NPR reflects the President's national security priorities and the supporting defense strategy objectives identified in the 2010 Quadrennial Defense Review. After

describing fundamental changes in the international security environment, the NPR report focuses on five key objectives of our nuclear weapons policies and posture: 1. Preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear terrorism; 2. Reducing the role of U.S. nuclear weapons in U.S. national security strategy; 3. Maintaining strategic deterrence and stability at reduced nuclear force levels; 4. Strengthening regional deterrence and reassuring U.S. allies and partners; and 5. Sustaining a safe, secure, and effective nuclear arsenal. While the NPR focused principally on steps to be taken in the next five to ten years, it also considered the path ahead for U.S. nuclear strategy and posture over the longer term. Making sustained progress to reduce nuclear dangers, while ensuring security for ourselves and our allies and partners, will require a concerted effort by a long succession of U.S. Administrations and Congresses."

### **DIGEST OF UNITED STATES PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW 2008**

Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State. March 29, 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/s/l/2008/index.htm>

The Office of the Legal Adviser releases this publication to provide the public with a historical record of the views and practice of the Government of the United States in public and private international law. The Digest is published under a co-publishing agreement between the International Law Institute and Oxford University Press. "This volume provides a historical record of developments occurring during the period when my predecessor, John B. Bellinger, III, served as Legal Adviser. For the first time, this edition is fully available not just in print, but also on the State Department's website; earlier volumes are being posted on that site as well. By posting the *Digest* on-line, we seek to ensure that U.S. views of international law are readily accessible to our counterparts in other governments and international organizations, judges, practitioners, legal scholars, students, and other users, both within the United States and around the world. Significant legal developments occurred throughout 2008, including ones relating to international terrorism and piracy, conflict resolution, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and international human rights and humanitarian law."

### **MAKING MULTILATERALISM WORK: HOW THE G-20 CAN HELP THE UNITED NATIONS**

Jones, Bruce. The Stanley Foundation. April 2010 [PDF format, 12 pages]

[http://www.stanleyfoundation.org/publications/pab/Jones\\_PAB\\_410.pdf](http://www.stanleyfoundation.org/publications/pab/Jones_PAB_410.pdf)

"The moves in 2008-09, prompted by the global financial crisis, to convene the G-20 at the level of heads of state constituted the first major adaptation of global arrangements to better fit with the fact of the emerging powers. Clearly it will not be the last. G-20 negotiations have already given a critical impetus to governance reforms at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and The World Bank. Criticisms of the G-20 from within the UN focus on its illegitimacy (defined in UN-centric terms) and its potential usurpation of functions formally tasked to UN bodies by the Charter. The fundamental problem with the nascent rivalry between the G-bodies and the UN bodies is an underlying misconception of their comparative advantages and of the potential relationship between them. Rather than viewing the G-20 as a threatened usurper of the United Nations, this paper takes a different starting point. It regards the universality of the United Nations, apart from certain operational weaknesses, as an enduring political strength of the organization. It also assumes that the G-20 (like the G-8 before it) will have minimal operational or actionable roles and will depend on the formal institutions to implement most, if not all, of its major initiatives. Given their nature, then, there is a necessary relationship between the G-20 and similar bodies and formal, inclusive institutions. An important factor for the G-20/UN

relationship, in particular, is the struggle to maintain UN legitimacy and effectiveness, given the world body's recent overstretch and underperformance, as well as stalled reforms. A better way to think about the relationship between the two entities is to ask if the G-20 helps the United Nations perform and reform." *Dr. Bruce Jones is Director and Senior Fellow of the New York University Center on International Cooperation and Senior Fellow at The Brookings Institution, where he directs the Managing Global Insecurity project.*

### **THE IRAQ EFFECT: THE MIDDLE EAST AFTER THE IRAQ WAR**

Wehrey, Frederic, et. al. The Rand Corporation. March 25, 2010 [PDF format, 217 pages]  
[http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND\\_MG892.pdf](http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/2010/RAND_MG892.pdf)

"The conflict in Iraq has reverberated across the Middle East, affecting the balance of power between neighboring states, their internal political dynamics, how their publics view American credibility, and the strategies and tactics of al-Qa'ida. No matter how the internal situation in Iraq evolves, its effects on the broader region will be felt for decades, presenting new challenges and opportunities for U.S. policy. A better understanding of how regional states and nonstate actors have responded to the Iraq conflict will better prepare the United States to manage the war's long-term consequences. To that end, the authors conducted extensive fieldwork in the region and canvassed local media sources to inform their analysis. Among their key findings: The war has facilitated the rise of Iranian power in the region, but Iran faces more limits than is commonly acknowledged; the war has eroded local confidence in U.S. credibility and created new opportunities for Chinese and Russian involvement; the war has entrenched and strengthened neighboring Arab regimes while diminishing the momentum for political reform; and the war has eroded al-Qa'ida's standing in the region, but the network and its affiliates are adapting with new tactics and strategies." *Frederic Wehrey is a senior policy analyst with RAND Corporation.*

### **U.S. POLICY TOWARDS THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

Testimony of Ambassador William J. Burns before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate. April 14, 2010 [PDF format, 6 pages]  
<http://armed-services.senate.gov/statemnt/2010/04%20April/Burns%2004-14-10.pdf>

Ambassador William J. Burns, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, U.S. Department of State, testified on the U.S. policy towards Iran. "Iran represents a paramount priority for United States foreign policy. President Obama has been clear that Iran must not develop nuclear weapons. He has sought to strengthen our diplomatic options for dealing with the challenges posed by Iran, and offered Tehran a pathway toward resolving the concerns of the international community. From his earliest days in office, the President has made clear that the United States is prepared to deal with the Islamic Republic of Iran on the basis of mutual interest and mutual respect. As part of this principled engagement, the United States has been a formal party to the P5+1 talks with Iran since April 2009. We have recognized Iran's right under the NPT to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. With our partners in the international community, we have demonstrated our willingness to negotiate a diplomatic resolution to the deep differences between us. We embarked upon this effort to engage with the Islamic Republic with no illusions about our prospective interlocutors or the scope of our 30-year estrangement."

### **U.S.-IRANIAN RELATIONS: AN ANALYTIC COMPENDIUM OF U.S. POLICIES, LAWS, AND REGULATIONS**

The Atlantic Council. Web posted on March 9, 2010 [PDF format, 166 pages]  
[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/65/US-IranRelations.pdf](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/65/US-IranRelations.pdf)



This Compendium contains the text of major regulations, laws, and other documents governing U.S. interactions with Iran. Also provided are the text of U.N. Security Council Resolutions, agreements between Iran and several other countries on various issues, and other documents that represent major policy decisions in U.S. relations with Iran.

"Adversarial relationships, such as those between the United States and Iran, are always subject to sudden change. In cases where this has occurred, adjusting to that change has always been more complicated than anticipated. In the case of the United States and Iran, we must factor in the additional complication of three decades of estrangement that began with the November 4, 1979 seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and a subsequent break in official relations that continues today. Increasingly frequent official contact concerning Iran's nuclear program and its influence in Iraq and Afghanistan only increases the urgency of considering the implications of a changed relationship. Although the timing and conditions of a tipping point toward better U.S.-Iran relations cannot be fore seen, and although a worsening of those relations is also possible, it is nevertheless useful to think about how we would proceed in a more positive direction."

### **THE ECONOMICS OF INFLUENCING IRAN**

Maloney, Suzanne. The Brookings Institution. March 22, 2010 [PDF format, 8 pages]

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/03\\_economic\\_pressure\\_iran\\_maloney/201003\\_economic\\_pressure\\_iran\\_maloney.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/03_economic_pressure_iran_maloney/201003_economic_pressure_iran_maloney.pdf)

"Influencing the Islamic Republic of Iran has proven to be a perennial conundrum for American presidents. The complexity of Iranian politics and the intractability of the problems posed by Tehran's revolutionary theocracy may explain why, over the course of three decades, each U.S. administration has been forced to revise its initial approach to Iran in hopes of achieving better outcomes. The overall result has been an American tendency to oscillate between engagement and pressure, with frustratingly limited results. In the wake of a year of fruitless efforts to engage the Islamic Republic of Iran, sanctions have emerged as the new centerpiece of the Obama administration's approach to dealing with Tehran's nuclear ambitions. While sanctions have had an uninspiring track record, recent events have caused many to reexamine the possibility that this time they may prove effective. Iran's domestic turbulence has changed the context, raising hopes that new international measures can impact the regime's nuclear calculus as well as bolster Iran's nascent opposition movement. In addition, Iran's internal upheaval and American diplomacy have also helped to create new traction within the international community for tough penalties on Tehran. However, despite what many see as an auspicious environment for sanctions, the diplomatic landscape will remain challenging and achieving broad multilateral implementation of strenuous measures is unlikely. Moreover, Tehran's engrained aversion to compromise suggests that even tough new economic restrictions are unlikely to resolve or reverse its most problematic policies." *Suzanne Maloney is a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution's Saban Center for Middle East Policy and formerly served on the policy-planning staff of the State Department.*

### **THE MYTH OF EXCLUDING MODERATE ISLAMISTS IN THE ARAB WORLD**

Al-Anani, Khalil. Saban Center for Middle East Policy, The Brookings Institution. March 2010 [PDF format, 28 pages]

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/03\\_moderate\\_islamists\\_alahani/201003\\_moderate\\_islamists\\_alanani.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/03_moderate_islamists_alahani/201003_moderate_islamists_alanani.pdf)

"The map of Islamist movements in the Arab world has changed over the course of the past three decades. There are wide gaps between those movements that use violence, look to change political regimes by force, and seek confrontation with the West, such as al-Qa'ida,



and those movements that seek to practice politics peacefully, have respect for the sovereignty of the state, and are willing to work with the reigning political regimes. These latter, moderate groups share a belief in coexistence with the West. Since the September 11, 2001 attacks, American confusion over moderate Islamist groups has caused U.S. policymakers to accuse them of bearing at least some responsibility for the existence of extremist movements in the Middle East. Moreover, because official American discourse conflates moderates and radicals, and sees even moderates as serious threats to U.S. strategic interests in the region, the United States has accepted or ignored Arab regimes' repression of Islamist movements. The danger is that the exclusion of moderate groups from the political arena may cause them, and their constituents, to radicalize. The current situation in the Arab world presents the following dilemmas: Can Arab regimes, with the backing of the United States, successfully exclude moderate Islamists from the political scene? What are the risks of doing so? What are the effects of exclusion on the interests and image of the United States in the region? Given these questions, how then should the United States deal with moderate Islamists? This paper analyzes the dangers posed by excluding all moderate Islamists from the political arena, and recommends measures by which the United States can engage moderate Islamist parties in order to advance both its democratic principles and national security interests." *Hhalil al-Anani is a Senior Fellow at the Al Ahram Foundation, based in Cairo. In 2008, al-Anani served as Todd G. Patkin Visiting Fellow in Arab Democracy and Development at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution.*

#### **AL-QAEDA CENTRAL AND THE INTERNET**

Kimmage, Daniel. New America Foundation. March 16, 2010 [Note: contains copyrighted material] [PDF format, 19 pages]

<http://counterterrorism.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/kimmage2.pdf>

"Today, al-Qaeda—the media phenomenon and the organization—faces grave challenges. The media landscape has changed, and the medium that Osama bin Laden and his most active supporters exploited so brilliantly to spread their message—the Internet—has evolved in ways that make it harder for al-Qaeda to dominate. Al-Qaeda faces a triple communications challenge: staying prominent in an ever more competitive online environment, explaining how its current entanglement in the Afghanistan-Pakistan nexus makes sense in the global jihadist narrative, and trying to change increasingly negative views of suicide bombing and al-Qaeda itself in the Arab-Muslim world." *Daniel Kimmage is an independent consultant and a senior fellow at the Homeland Security Policy Institute at The George Washington University.*

#### **EU FOREIGN POLICYMAKING POST-LISBON: CONFUSED AND CONTRIVED**

McNamara, Sally. The Heritage Foundation. March 16, 2010.

<http://www.heritage.org/Research/Reports/2010/03/EU-Foreign-Policymaking-Post-Lisbon-Confused-and-Contrived>

"The European Union finally succeeded in ramming through introduction of the Lisbon Treaty in December 2009. The treaty was touted by the powers in Brussels as the vehicle that would create the long-awaited "single phone line" to Europe. Lisbon was to streamline the gargantuan EU bureaucracy and make communication between the two sides of the Atlantic smooth and tidy. Instead, the mess is worse than before, with five EU "presidents" tripping over each other and confusing Washington with ill-defined, overlapping, and flat-out confusing roles and foreign policy objectives. The Lisbon Treaty essentially allows the EU a foreign policy power-grab, the driving force of which is the notion that the countries of

Europe will be stronger collectively than they are separately. But sovereignty cannot be traded for influence, and the EU's attempts to do so could threaten the security of Europe-- and of the United States." Sally McNamara is *Senior Policy Analyst in European Affairs in the Margaret Thatcher Center for Freedom, a division of the Kathryn and Shelby Cullom Davis Institute for International Studies, at The Heritage Foundation.*

### **SALVAGING THE CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY REGIME: OPTIONS FOR WASHINGTON**

Witkowsky, Anne; Garnett, Sherman; McCausland, Jeff. The Brookings Institution. March 2010 [PDF format, 36 pages]

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/03\\_armed\\_forces\\_europe\\_treaty/03\\_armed\\_forces\\_europe\\_treaty.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/03_armed_forces_europe_treaty/03_armed_forces_europe_treaty.pdf)

"When the Obama administration took office in 2009, it made clear its view that arms control offers a useful tool for advancing U.S. national security interests. In relatively short order, the President and his administration stated their interest in reducing the number and role of nuclear weapons; launched negotiations to conclude a successor to the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START); announced a nuclear security summit in Washington; and expressed their desire to secure ratification of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. As the administration has entered its second year, it has begun considering other arms control challenges as well. One is the question of conventional forces in Europe. To signal its importance, in early February, Secretary Clinton announced the appointment of Ambassador Victoria Nuland as Special Envoy for Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE). The CFE Treaty, signed in 1990, stabilized military relations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact and resulted in the destruction of tens of thousands of pieces of military equipment. Subsequently, however, the end of the Warsaw Pact, collapse of the Soviet Union, and NATO enlargement dramatically altered the European security landscape. This paper examines a set of issues crucial for understanding if and how the treaty matters, possible U.S. options to address the current dilemma, and the likely consequences if the treaty should fail to survive the current challenges. Any debate over the CFE Treaty must recognize the broader European security context. Policymakers should not set out to save this treaty simply for the sake of preserving arms control in Europe, as arms control can never be an "end" in itself. Arms control grows out of a security context and helps to address the core dilemmas of that context through negotiated constraints upon the treaty parties. *Anne Witkowsky is Deputy Coordinator for Homeland Security and Multilateral Affairs, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State. Dr. Sherman Garnett is Dean of the James Madison College at Michigan State University. Dr. Jeff McCausland is a Visiting Professor of International Law and Diplomacy at the Penn State Dickinson School of Law and School of International Affairs.*"

### **NATO'S NUCLEAR POLICY IN 2010: ISSUES AND OPTIONS**

Slocombe, Walter B; Heuser, Annette. The Atlantic Council. March 2010 [Note: contains copyrighted material] [PDF format, 6 pages]

[http://www.acus.org/files/publication\\_pdfs/403/NATONuclearPolicy\\_SAGIssueBrief.pdf](http://www.acus.org/files/publication_pdfs/403/NATONuclearPolicy_SAGIssueBrief.pdf)

"A critical question for the new Strategic Concept is whether NATO's nuclear policy as outlined in 1999 needs to be altered and, if so, how. This issue brief outlines the questions that will need to be addressed and offers recommendations for addressing nuclear policy in the new Strategic Concept. Internal divisions within the Alliance will complicate decision-making on nuclear issues. The United States and the United Kingdom, the two states with nuclear weapons officially available to the Alliance, have adopted a policy of combining "Global Zero" as a long-term goal, progress in arms control and a diminished role for

nuclear weapons, with maintaining a strong strategic nuclear deterrent in the interim. France, the other NATO nuclear state, remains committed to the independence of its deterrent. Several NATO allies, including Germany, seek to distance themselves from nuclear weapons by, among other measures, ending the current nuclear sharing arrangements." *Walter Slocumbe is Secretary of the Atlantic Council Board. He served as Under Secretary of Defense for Policy during the Clinton administration. Annette Heuser is Executive Director of the Bertelsmann Foundation in Washington, DC. Both authors serve on the Atlantic Council Strategic Advisors Group.*

### **POVERTY, DEVELOPMENT AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM IN WEAK STATES**

Graff, Corinne. The Brookings Institution. March 2010 [PDF format, 52 pages]

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/03\\_confronting\\_poverty\\_graff/2010\\_confronting\\_poverty.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/papers/2010/03_confronting_poverty_graff/2010_confronting_poverty.pdf)

The following is an excerpt from Chapter 3 of [\*Confronting Poverty: Weak States and U.S. National Security\*](#) (Brookings Institution Press, 2010), edited by Susan E. Rice, Corinne Graff and Carlos Pascual. "This chapter focuses on the vulnerabilities of weak states to extremism as a first step toward formulating more adequate, long-term strategies against violent extremism in the developing world. The United States must take the lead in making effective capacity building and poverty alleviation in weak states a priority. This has not been the case to date, except in Iraq and Afghanistan. Rather, U.S. global counterterrorism strategy aims primarily at intercepting individual terrorists, at the expense of long-term gains in the wider fight against violent extremism... The consensus appears to be that poverty does not motivate individuals to participate in terrorism, and that development assistance, therefore, has no place in a long-term counter-terrorism strategy. On the contrary, policymakers would be well advised to pay far greater attention to development's role in a long-term U.S. strategy against terrorism." *Corinne Graff is a fellow at the Global and Development Program at the Brookings Institution. She is now co-directing a project that explores the implications of global poverty and weak states for U.S. national security.*

### **CENTRAL ASIA'S SECURITY: ISSUES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR U.S. INTERESTS**

Nichol, Jim. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. March 11, 2010 [PDF format, 70 pages]

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/139241.pdf>

"This report discusses the internal and external security concerns of the Central Asian states. Security concerns faced by the states include mixes of social disorder, crime, corruption, terrorism, ethnic and civil conflict, border tensions, water and transport disputes, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), and trafficking in illegal narcotics and persons. The Central Asian states have tried with varying success to bolster their security forces and regional cooperation to deal with these threats. The United States has provided assistance for these efforts and boosted such aid and involvement after the terrorist attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, but questions remain about what should be the appropriate level and scope of U.S. interest and presence in the region. Most in Congress have supported U.S. assistance to bolster independence and reforms in Central Asia. The 106th Congress authorized a "Silk Road" initiative for greater policy attention and aid for democratization, market reforms, humanitarian needs, conflict resolution, transport infrastructure (including energy pipelines), and border controls. The 108th and subsequent Congresses have imposed conditions on foreign assistance to Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, based on their human rights records. Congress has continued to debate the balance between U.S. security interests in the region and interests in

democratization and the protection of human rights." *Jim Nichol is an Specialist in Russian and Eurasian Affairs at the CRS.*

### **COPENHAGEN, THE ACCORD AND THE WAY FORWARD**

Houser, Trevor. Peterson Institute for International Economics. March 2010 [PDF format, 17 pages]

<http://www.piie.com/publications/pb/pb10-05.pdf>

"Now that the dust has settled from the UN climate change conference in Copenhagen last December and countries have chosen whether or not to sign up to the Copenhagen Accord that resulted, it's a good time to step back and take stock. Policymakers and the public had high expectations for the summit. Since the international community embarked on a new round of climate change negotiations in Bali in 2007, elections in the United States, Australia, and Japan raised developed countries' climate change ambitions. Key emerging economies—including China, India, and Brazil—announced their first ever nationwide climate change targets. Leaders from developed and developing alike spoke of the importance of international cooperation in addressing climate change and called for international action in Copenhagen. This policy brief assesses the two-week Copenhagen conference, evaluates the Copenhagen Accord, and discusses key issues the international community will face moving forward. I argue that despite the chaos in Copenhagen, the accord is a significant step forward in addressing global climate change. And that because of the chaos in Copenhagen, the international community has a unique opportunity to go back to first principles and craft a more suitable and sustainable long-term approach to this challenge." *Trevor Houser, visiting fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, is partner at the Rhodium Group (RHG) and director of its Energy and Climate Practice. He is also an adjunct lecturer at the City College of New York.*

### **CHANGES IN THE ARCTIC: BACKGROUND AND ISSUES FOR CONGRESS**

O'Rourke, Ronald. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. March 30, 2010 [PDF format, 65 pages]

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41153.pdf>

"The diminishment of Arctic sea ice has led to increased human activities in the Arctic, and has heightened concerns about the region's future. Issues such as Arctic sovereignty claims; commercial shipping through the Arctic; Arctic oil, gas, and mineral exploration; endangered Arctic species; and increased military operations in the Arctic could cause the region in coming years to become an arena of international cooperation, competition, or conflict. The United States, by virtue of Alaska, is an Arctic country and has substantial political, economic, energy, environmental, and other interests in the region. Decisions that Congress, the executive branch, foreign governments, international organizations, and commercial firms make on Arctic-related issues could significantly affect these interests. This report provides an overview of Arctic-related issues for Congress, and refers readers to more in-depth CRS reports on specific Arctic-related issues." *Ronald O'Rourke, Coordinator, Specialist in Naval Affairs at the Congressional Research Service.*

### **ARTICLES**

#### **REFORMING THE EURO-ATLANTIC SECURITY ARCHITECTURE**

Mankoff, Jeffrey. *The Washington Quarterly*. April 2010, pp.65-83.

[http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr\\_Mankoff.pdf](http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr_Mankoff.pdf)

"For the past year and a half, President Dmitry Medvedev of Russia has been pressing the United States and its European allies to open negotiations on a treaty establishing a new Euro-Atlantic security architecture. After enunciating a series of broad aims in mid-2008, the Russian leadership did not initially provide much detail about its idea for a new security agreement. Although Moscow finally released a draft treaty proposal in late November 2009, the Russian draft did little to allay these concerns. Russia's continued intervention in affairs of its neighbors, manipulation of energy supplies, and failure to abide by existing agreements have all made Washington and its allies wary of Moscow's proposal. Nonetheless, the underlying concept of a new security framework encompassing the United States, EU, and Russia is an attractive one, insofar as it offers hope of ameliorating Russia's post-Cold War estrangement from the West, while reducing the likelihood of conflict across the unstable post-Soviet space between the borders of the EU and Russia. The basic logic underlying the Russian proposal for a new security architecture is sound, even if many of the specific suggestions Moscow has put forward remain disappointing. In part because of the inadequacy of existing European institutions, such as NATO and the EU as vehicles for integrating Russia, a new Euro-Atlantic framework could help address these fundamental sources of insecurity and develop a way to engage common security threats with Moscow, rather than relying on the distant and retreating vision of assimilating Russia into Western values and institutions. As long as it does not disrupt existing institutions, such a limited security pact would be in the interest of the United States and the EU, as well as Russia." *Jeffrey Mankoff is the associate director of International Security Studies at Yale University and adjunct fellow for Russia Studies at the Council on Foreign Relations.*

#### **NATO NUCLEAR POLICY AND EURO-ATLANTIC SECURITY**

Nunn, Sam. *Survival*. April 2010, pp.13-18.

"The revision of NATO's Strategic Concept in 2010 is an historic opportunity. Twenty years after the end of the Cold War, NATO governments and publics will expect, if not demand, that the Alliance re-evaluate longstanding US and NATO nuclear declaratory policy, US tactical nuclear weapons deployed in Europe, and the role of nuclear weapons in NATO security. For many years, I have made the case that reducing the dangers posed by nuclear weapons is the most important issue in national security and foreign policy today. But progress on these issues cannot take place in the absence of progress on a much broader agenda, and that front includes NATO policies writ large, our relationship with Russia, and tangible cooperation among nations to reduce and ultimately eliminate nuclear threats." *Sam Nunn is a former US Senator and is Co-Chairman of the Nuclear Threat Initiative.*

#### **TAKING THE FIELD: OBAMA'S NUCLEAR REFORMS**

Cirincione, Joseph. *Survival*. April 2010, pp. 117 - 128.

"US President Barack Obama's nuclear-security agenda is in trouble. It is behind schedule, under-staffed, under attack and battered by some less-than-cooperative international partners. Critics of the administration have dominated the domestic public debate. But after a year of analysis, discussion and speeches, the Obama administration has reached internal consensus, lined up its nuclear initiatives, and begun organising its congressional supporters. The Obama team is finally ready to take the field. The new strategy will roll out in a tight sequence of reports, events, hearings and votes over the first half of 2010. The overall goal is to transition US nuclear policy from one still based on a Cold War strategy of massive arsenals to one suited to prevent, deter and defeat the more discrete threats of the twenty-first century." *Joseph Cirincione is the President of Ploughshares Fund, a global security foundation concentrating on nuclear weapons issues, and author of Bomb Scare:*

*The History and Future of Nuclear Weapons (Columbia University Press, 2007). He also teaches at Georgetown University's School of Foreign Service.*

### **ENEMIES INTO FRIENDS**

Kupchan, Charles A. *Foreign Affairs*. March/April 2010.

"In his inaugural address, US Pres Barack Obama informed those regimes "on the wrong side of history" that the US will extend a hand if you are willing to unclench your fist. He soon backed up his words with deeds, making engagement with US adversaries one of the new administration's priorities. During his first year in office, Obama pursued direct negotiations with Iran and North Korea over their nuclear programs. Over a year into Obama's presidency, the jury is still out on whether this strategy of engagement is bearing fruit. Policymakers and scholars are divided over the merits and the risks of Obama's outreach to adversaries and over how best to increase the likelihood that his overtures will be reciprocated. If tentative engagement with US adversaries is to grow into lasting rapprochement, Obama will need to secure from them not just concessions on isolated issues but also their willingness to pursue sustained cooperation." *Charles A. Kupchan is Professor of International Affairs at Georgetown University and a Senior Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. This essay is adapted from his book How Enemies Become Friends: The Sources of Stable Peace (Princeton University Press, 2010).*

### **A CULTURAL CONUNDRUM: THE INTEGRATION OF ISLAMIC LAW IN EUROPE**

Cesari, Jocelyne. *Harvard International Review*. Winter 2010, pp.12-15.

"In the aftermath of 9/11 and the subsequent terrorist attacks in the West, the Muslims in Europe have become the center of media spotlight and the contemporary debate concerning the compatibility of Islamic social and political values with European secular and democratic norms. Consider, for example, the case of shari'a law, which is conventionally conceived as the antithesis of European notions of secularism, liberty, and human rights. This paper aims to challenge the above-mentioned predominant view by suggesting that the perceptions of the shari'a law and the debate concerning its application rest on a profound misunderstanding of its meaning, its complex historical evolution, and its role and significance among contemporary Muslim communities in Europe. On the basis of research conducted among Muslims in Europe and published in *Muslims in the West After 9/11: Religion, Law and Politics in 2010*, this paper purports to show that Islamic law is already taken into account in most European legal systems. Major areas of conflict between Islam and secularism in the West are within civil law and political culture, rather than civil or constitutional law. The hijab controversy, the Rushdie affair, and the Danish cartoon crisis demonstrate tensions surrounding multiculturalism and religion's status in European public spaces. Religious expression in Europe is seen as a cause of public and civic perturbations, requiring regulation and control rather than preservation or encouragement." *Jocelyne Cesari directs the Islam in the West Program at Harvard University, where she is an Associate at the Center for Middle Eastern Studies and Center for European Studies*

### **OBAMA AND THE MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS: CHALLENGE AND RESPONSE**

El-Khawas, Mohamed A. *Mediterranean Quarterly*. Winter 2010, pp. 25-44.

In this essay El-Khawas examines the steps taken by the new administration to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to get all concerned parties to go along. According to the author, the search for a solution requires dealing with many players with conflicting interests and contradictory agendas. "The essay is divided into five parts, dealing with challenges that stand in the way of getting the parties to the table. The first discusses

Obama's advocacy of a two-state solution and examines the difficulties that Mitchell encountered in getting the parties to resume talks. The second analyzes the White House meeting between Netanyahu and Obama to determine whether it helped advance the peace process. The third focuses on Mitchell's effort to get the Israelis to agree to a settlement freeze in the occupied territories, which ran into serious problems because the majority of the governing coalition is pro-settlement. Netanyahu is still trying to find compromise to avoid upsetting the Americans but, at the same time, needs to keep his governing coalition intact. The fourth focuses on Obama's direct intervention and whether his tripartite meeting in New York succeeded in moving the process forward. Last, the essay evaluates whether any progress has been made and highlights the challenges ahead." *Mohamed A. El-Khawas is professor of history and political science at the University of the District of Columbia. He has written and edited numerous publications on Africa and the Middle East.*

### **AFGHANISTAN'S ROCKY PATH TO PEACE**

Thier, J. Alexander. *Current History*. April 2010, pp. 131-137.

"For the first time since 2001, when the US-led intervention in Afghanistan began, a serious prospect exists for political dialogue among the various combatants, aimed at the cessation of armed conflict. Over the past few months, and highlighted by a conference on Afghanistan held in London on January 28, 2010, signs have emerged of a concerted and comprehensive effort to engage elements of the insurgency in negotiations, reconciliation, and reintegration... Eight and a half years after the invasion, amid rising insecurity across Afghanistan and with a continuously expanding international troop presence in the country, the prospect of a negotiated settlement with some or all elements of the insurgency is enticing. However, a successful path toward sustainable peace in Afghanistan remains far from obvious. Fundamental questions persist about the willingness and capability of key actors, inside and outside Afghanistan, to reach agreements and uphold them." *J Alexander Thier is the director for Afghanistan and Pakistan at the US Institute of Peace. He is the editor and coauthor of The Future of Afghanistan (USIP, 2009).*

### **IMAGINING IRAQ, DEFINING ITS FUTURE**

Ryan, Missy. *World Policy Journal*. Spring 2010, pp.65-73.

"Today, the legacy of the American adventure in Iraq is slowly coming into focus. As U.S. soldiers prepare to withdraw after a seven-year occupation, the new Iraqi state takes unsteady steps toward an uncertain future. At the heart of that assessment, which will shape America's standing across the Middle East for years to come, is the nature and performance of the nation the United States leaves behind—its ability to contain a still-tenacious insurgency, the success of its elections, the brand of government it chooses, the role it allots to women and minorities. Even after parliamentary polls in March, when voters defied insurgent attacks to cast ballots, the dangers are many. Iraq has not yet settled major questions about the balance of power between central and regional authorities, how a newly empowered majority will treat minorities, and how to achieve national reconciliation. Still, in some respects, Iraq may present a more favorable portrait than anyone could have expected in 2006 and 2007. Indeed, it may be surprising to think that Iraq in 2010, though far from a liberal, Jeffersonian (or even certain) democracy, could put American allies like Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan to shame in terms of democratic governance." *Missy Ryan is Reuter's Deputy Bureau Chief in Iraq. She has been posted in the Baghdad bureau since August 2008.*

### **THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN: PERILS OF PREMATURE EVACUATION FROM IRAQ**

Pollack, Kenneth M.; Sargsyan, Irena L. *The Washington Quarterly*. April 2010, pp.17-32.



[http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr\\_PollackSargsyan.pdf](http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr_PollackSargsyan.pdf)

"The United States is leaving Iraq. Both the U.S. administration and the Iraqi government have made that clear. In 2008, the United States and Iraq signed a security agreement allowing U.S. troops to stay only until the end of 2011, and in February 2009, President Barack Obama announced that he intended to reduce U.S. forces in Iraq to just 50,000 and to end their combat mission by August 2010. But how the United States leaves is of tremendous importance for the region, the international community, and above all, for the future vital U.S. interests... As the endless debates over strategy in Iraq and Afghanistan should have made clear to even the casual observer, COIN operations are inherently political. The goal of any COIN campaign is to win over the proverbial hearts and minds of the populace and to convince them to back the government and oppose insurgents. This requires providing every citizen with basic services like electricity, food, and clean water; law and justice; security against arbitrary reprisals; and a functional economy in which the people are able to support themselves and their families. Of course, none of this is possible without reasonably good governance to ensure that resources are being properly allocated as well as procedures properly developed and applied to ensure the security and welfare of the people." *Kenneth M. Pollack is the director of the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution. Irena L. Sargsyan is a research analyst at the Saban Center and a doctoral candidate in the Department of Government at Georgetown University.*

#### **THE STRUGGLE AGAINST GLOBAL INSURGENCY**

Cox, Daniel G. *Joint Force Quarterly*, 1st Quarter 2010, pp.135-139.

[http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq\\_pages/editions/i56/22.pdf](http://www.ndu.edu/inss/Press/jfq_pages/editions/i56/22.pdf)

"Since 9/11, it has become commonplace for scholars, politicians, and military thinkers to refer to current U.S. military and diplomatic actions as being part of a larger "war on terror." This is an extremely imprecise characterization of the current conflict. What the United States and, in fact, the world are facing is more properly dubbed a global insurgent movement that emanates from al Qaeda at the international level and that slowly seeps into legitimate (and illegitimate) national secessionist movements around the world. What follows is an argument in support of the claim that al Qaeda is essentially the world's first attempt at a global insurgency." *Dr. Daniel G. Cox is an Associate Professor in the U.S. Army School of Advanced Military Studies at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.*

#### **PROMOTING DEMOCRACY TO STOP TERROR, REVISITED**

Hamid, Shadi; Brooke, Steven. *Policy Review*. February/March 2010.

<http://www.hoover.org/publications/policyreview/82978247.html>

"U.S. Democracy Promotion in the Middle East has suffered a series of crippling defeats. Despite occasionally paying lip service to the idea, few politicians on either the left or right appear committed to supporting democratic reform as a central component of American policy in the region. But as the Obama administration struggles to renew ties with the Muslim world, particularly in light of the June 2009 Cairo speech, it should resist the urge to abandon its predecessor's focus on promoting democracy in what remains the most undemocratic region in the world. Promoting democratic reform, this time not just with rhetoric but with action, should be given higher priority in the current administration, even though early indications suggest the opposite may be happening. Despite all its bad press, democracy promotion remains, in the long run, the most effective way to undermine terrorism and political violence in the Middle East. This is not a very popular argument. Indeed, a key feature of the post-Bush debate over democratization is an insistence on separating support for democracy from any explicit national security rationale. This,

however, would be a mistake with troubling consequences for American foreign policy. The twilight of the Bush presidency and the start of Obama's ushered in an expansive discussion over the place of human rights and democracy in American foreign policy. An emerging consensus suggests that the U.S. approach must be fundamentally reassessed and "repositioned." Anything, after all, would be better than the Bush administration's disconcerting mix of revolutionary pro-democracy rhetoric with time-honored realist policies of privileging "stable" pro-American dictators. This only managed to wring the worst out of both approaches. For its part, the Obama administration has made a strategic decision to shift the focus to resolving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, which it sees, correctly, as a major source of Arab grievance. This, in turn, has led the administration to strengthen ties with autocratic regimes, such as Egypt and Jordan, which it sees as critical to the peace process." *Shadi Hamid is deputy director of the Brookings Doha Center and a fellow at the Saban Center for Middle East Policy at the Brookings Institution. Steven Brooke is a Ph.D. student in the Department of Government at the University of Texas.*

### **TERRORIST FINANCING AND THE INTERNET**

Jacobson, Michael. *Studies in Conflict and Terrorism*. April 2010, pp.353-363.

[http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/428134\\_731211589\\_919769800.pdf](http://pdfserve.informaworld.com/428134_731211589_919769800.pdf)

"While al-Qaeda has used the Internet primarily to spread its propaganda and to rally new recruits, the terrorist group has also relied on the Internet for financing-related purposes. Other Islamist terrorist groups, including Hamas, Lashkar e-Taiba, and Hizballah have also made extensive use of the Internet to raise and transfer needed funds to support their activities. The Internet's appeal in this regard for terrorist groups is readily apparent—offering a broad reach, timely efficiency, as well as a certain degree of anonymity and security for both donors and recipients. Unfortunately, while many governments now recognize that the Internet is an increasingly valuable tool for terrorist organizations, the response to this point has been inconsistent. For the U.S. and its allies to effectively counter this dangerous trend, they will have to prioritize their efforts in this area in the years to come." *Micahel Jacobson is a Senior Fellow of the Stein Program on Counterterrorism and Intelligence at The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Washington, DC.*

### **FIGHTING THE JIHAD OF THE PEN: COUNTERING REVOLUTIONARY ISLAM'S IDEOLOGY**

Gregg, Heather. *Terrorism and Political Violence*. April 2010, pp. 292-314.

"Al Qaeda's ideology is not new; their critique of the existing political and social order and vision for how to redeem the Muslim world builds on preexisting arguments of several 20th century predecessors who called for an Islamic revolution that would create a new order based on Islam. The persistence of revolutionary Islam suggests that these ideas need to be countered in order to strike at the root of the problem driving Islamically motivated terrorism and insurgency. U.S. efforts to defeat Al Qaeda, however, continue to focus primarily on killing or capturing the leadership, interdicting operations, and defensively bolstering the homeland and U.S. assets against various types of attacks. In order to confront Al Qaeda's ideology, U.S. efforts should focus on indirectly fostering "a market place of ideas"—the space and culture of questioning and debating—in order to challenge the grievances and solutions proposed by revolutionary Islam. The article is divided into three sections. The first section constructs a three-part definition of ideology—a critique on the current order, a set of beliefs for how the world ought to be, and a course of action for realizing that better world. The second section uses the definition of ideology to dissect Al Qaeda's vision. And the third section concludes with a discussion on the challenges of fighting each subcomponent of revolutionary Islam's ideology, arguing that creating the

space and culture for debating ideas is a useful means for undermining Al Qaeda's vision for a better world and how to get there." *Heather Gregg is an assistant professor in the Defense Analysis Department at the Naval Postgraduate School. She is a co-editor of The Three Circles of War: Understanding the Dynamics of Conflict in Iraq (Potomac, 2010).*

### **REHABILITATING THE TERRORISTS?: CHALLENGES IN ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DE-RADICALIZATION PROGRAMS**

Horgan, John; Braddock, Kurt. *Terrorism and Political Violence*. April 2010, pp.267-291.

"Renewed interest on how and why terrorism ends has emerged in parallel with increased visibility of some new and innovative approaches to counterterrorism. These are collectively known, whether for good or bad, as "de-radicalization programs." However, and despite their popularity, data surrounding even the most basic of facts about these programs remains limited. This article presents an overview of the results of a one-year pilot study of select de-radicalization programs and investigates critical issues surrounding assessment of their effectiveness and outcomes." *Dr. John Horgan is director of the International Center for the Study of Terrorism, and associate professor of Science, Technology, and Society, and Psychology at Pennsylvania State University. His latest book is Walking Away From Terrorism: Accounts of Disengagement From Radical and Extremist Movements (Routledge, 2009).*

### **REPRESSION GOES DIGITAL**

Simon, Joel. *Columbia Journalism Review*. March/April 2010.

[http://www.cjr.org/feature/repression\\_goes\\_digital.php](http://www.cjr.org/feature/repression_goes_digital.php)

"The Internet provides avenues for journalism and free speech, but it has also become a chokepoint for free press as oppressive governments exploit vulnerable areas in the information environment. Iran, Burma, China, Vietnam and Tunisia are governments which deny Internet access, practice censorship, or use monitoring technology to identify and persecute activists; Nokia Siemens, a Finnish-German joint venture, has sold Iran such technology. The author lauds Google's recent stand in China to refuse to comply with government censorship. Broad international coalitions of journalists and others -- including governments -- concerned about press freedom are important to maintain pressure on repressive governments to ensure dissident voices continue to be heard. *Joel Simon is the executive director of the Committee to Protect Journalists.*

## **U.S. DOMESTIC POLICY AND TRENDS**

### **REPORTS**

#### **FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS: LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS – 2009**

Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. March 19, 2010 [PDF format, 14 pages]

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/forbrn.pdf>

The share of the U.S. labor force composed of the foreign born was little changed in 2009, and their unemployment rate rose from 5.8 to 9.7 percent, according to the report. The jobless rate of the native born increased from 5.8 percent in 2008 to 9.2 percent in 2009. It also compares the labor force characteristics of the foreign born with those of their native-born counterparts.

## **IMMIGRATION, INCORPORATION AND THE PROSPECTS FOR REFORM**

Singer, Audrey; Mollenkopf, John. The Brookings Institution. March 24, 2010 [PDF format, 31 pages]

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/speeches/2010/0324\\_immigration\\_singer/0324\\_immigration\\_singer.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/speeches/2010/0324_immigration_singer/0324_immigration_singer.pdf)

"With the United States' foreign-born population reaching historic levels, immigration reform appears to be more urgent than ever. The growth rate of the country's immigrant population is increasing rapidly, various metropolitan areas are emerging as new gateways for the foreign-born influx and the new residents are becoming a critical part of the nation's labor force. What impact will the rise in an immigrant population have on potential reform and on the U.S. overall? In this presentation the authors study the numerous effects of the country's changing demographics, from shifts in the job market to how second-generation immigrants will socially incorporate themselves into American society. Singer and Mollenkopf also outline the challenges facing federal, state and local governments over creating adequate immigration policy. They call for mandates that properly integrate foreign-born residents into their new communities on social, economic and political levels." *Audrey Singer is Senior Fellow at the Metropolitan Policy Program of the Brookings Institution. Dr. John Mollenkopf is director of the Center for Urban Research and a Distinguished Professor of Political Science and Sociology at the City University of New York (CUNY) Graduate Center.*

## **WHO'S WINNING THE CLEAN ENERGY RACE?: GROWTH, COMPETITION AND OPPORTUNITY IN THE WORLD'S LARGEST ECONOMIES**

Pew Charitable Trusts. March 24, 2010 [PDF format, 44 pages]

[http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Global\\_warming/G-20%20Report.pdf](http://www.pewtrusts.org/uploadedFiles/wwwpewtrustsorg/Reports/Global_warming/G-20%20Report.pdf)

This report reviews the status of clean energy finance and investment in the countries that make up the G-20. The report documents the dawning of a new worldwide industry—clean energy—which has experienced investment growth of 230 percent since 2005. "Clean energy investments are forecast to grow by 25 percent to \$200 billion in 2010. Within the G-20, our research finds that domestic policy decisions impact the competitive positions of member countries. Those nations—such as China, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Germany and Spain—with strong, national policies aimed at reducing global warming pollution and incentivizing the use of renewable energy are establishing stronger competitive positions in the clean energy economy. China, for example, has set ambitious targets for wind, biomass and solar energy and, for the first time, took the top spot within the G-20 and globally for overall clean energy finance and investment in 2009. The United States slipped to second place... Relative to the size of its economy, the United States' clean energy finance and investments lag behind many of its G-20 partners. The U.S. policy framework for reducing global warming pollution and promoting renewable energy remains uncertain, with comprehensive legislation stalled in Congress. On the other hand, America's entrepreneurial traditions and strengths in innovation—especially its leadership in venture capital investing—are considerable, giving it the potential to recoup leadership and market share in the future. Policy, investment and business experts alike have noted that the clean energy economy is emerging as one of the great global economic and environmental opportunities of the 21st century. Local, state and national leaders in the United States and around the world increasingly recognize that safe, reliable, clean energy—solar, wind, bioenergy and energy efficiency—can be harnessed to create jobs and businesses, reduce dependence on foreign energy sources, enhance national security and reduce global warming pollution."

## **WINNING THE RACE: HOW AMERICA CAN LEAD THE GLOBAL CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY**

Apollo Alliance; Good Jobs First. March 2010 [PDF format, 16 pages]

<http://apolloalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/wtr3-2010final.pdf>

The report estimates that some 70 percent of America's renewable energy systems and components are manufactured abroad. According to the report, if the United States continues to import 70 percent of the clean energy systems and component parts demanded by new investments in renewable energy, it stands to lose out on an estimated 100,000 clean energy manufacturing jobs between now and 2015, and potentially a quarter million manufacturing jobs by 2030. "Many Americans had hoped that the growth of the domestic clean energy economy would stem the tide of manufacturing job loss. As cities, states and the federal government enact measures to improve their energy efficiency and shift toward the use of renewable energy, it creates demand for products like solar panels, wind turbines, energy-efficient windows and electric car batteries. The Recovery Act went a long way toward increasing demand for clean energy products, with \$110 billion in investments in areas like energy efficiency, renewable energy, smart grid technology, advanced batteries and high-speed rail. This policy brief explores the progress being made to date in building a comprehensive U.S. clean energy economy that includes business growth and jobs not only in the installation, operation and maintenance of clean energy systems, but also in the manufacture of next-generation energy products and components that will be demanded worldwide." The Apollo Alliance is a coalition of unlikely and diverse interests – including labor, business, environmental and community leaders – advancing a bold vision for the next U.S. economy centered on clean energy and good jobs. Good Jobs First is a national policy resource center promoting accountability in economic development, smart growth for working families and the creation of good green jobs.

## **BACKGROUNDER - U.S. MULTINATIONALS AND TAX REFORM**

Wolverson, Roya. Council on Foreign Relations. March 31, 2010.

[http://www.cfr.org/publication/21777/us\\_multinationals\\_and\\_tax\\_reform.html](http://www.cfr.org/publication/21777/us_multinationals_and_tax_reform.html)

"The influence of U.S.-based multinationals on U.S. jobs and tax revenues has become an increasing concern for U.S. policymakers and the public. The Obama administration's 2011 budget proposed reforming tax rules on U.S.-based multinational businesses that encourage outsourcing investments and employment overseas. The budget also aims to crack down on multinationals' tax-shelter abuses, which critics say divert funds needed to address the U.S. debt burden. Congress is divided on the issue, and similar proposals by the administration failed to pass Congress last year. Some Democratic lawmakers, along with union representatives, believe the proposals will help address a weak job market and troubling budget deficits. But Republican lawmakers, other Democrats, and industry representatives fear higher taxes on U.S.-based multinationals will lead to an exodus of business, investment, and jobs. They argue that multinationals' overseas operations support increased domestic investment and hiring by decreasing companies' costs, expanding their foreign-customer base, and increasing domestic demand for higher-skilled labor." *Roya Wolverson is CFR.org's economics writer.*

## **INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT: DEBATE OVER GOVERNMENT POLICY**

Schacht, Wendy H. Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress. February 23, 2010 [PDF format, 15 pages]

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/139289.pdf>

"There is ongoing interest in the pace of U.S. technological advancement due to its influence on U.S. economic growth, productivity, and international competitiveness. Because technology can contribute to economic growth and productivity increases, congressional attention has focused on how to augment private-sector technological development. Legislative activity over the past 25 or more years has created a policy for technology development, albeit an ad hoc one. Because of the lack of consensus on the scope and direction of a national policy, Congress has taken an incremental approach aimed at creating new mechanisms to facilitate technological advancement in particular areas and making changes and improvements as necessary. The proper role of the federal government in technology development and the competitiveness of U.S. industry continues to be a topic of congressional debate. Current legislation affecting the R&D environment have included both direct and indirect measures to facilitate technological innovation." *Wendy H. Schacht is an Specialist in Science and Technology Policy at the CRS.*

### **THE POWER OF INNOVATION**

Darmody, Brian. Association of University Research Parks. February 25, 2010 [Note: contains copyrighted material] [PDF format, 8 pages]  
<http://www.aurp.net/more/AURPPowerofPlace2.pdf>

"The United States is home to the world's first research park, launched in 1951 at Stanford University. In the sixty years since, another 170 university-related research parks have sprung up across the country, promoting innovation, incubating technology, and stimulating economic growth. Today, however, the United States has lost its lead. China, India, and Korea are home to the world's largest research parks, developed by their national governments, attracting global research and development companies from afar to their shores. Clearly the United States is still the world's largest economy. The United States has the largest number of innovators and entrepreneurs, and the world's best higher-education and research system. The federal government, through interagency programs and policies, needs to increase the alignment among our research universities, university research parks, technology incubators, sponsored program offices, corporate relations offices, and technology-transfer officials to meet better our nation's global technology competition." *Brian Darmody is the President of the Association of University Research Parks and Associate Vice President for Research and Economic Development, University of Maryland.*

### **AMERICA INSECURE: CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF AMERICAN FAMILIES**

Acs, Gregory; Nichols, Austin. The Urban Institute. Web posted March 24, 2010 [Note: contains copyrighted material] [PDF format, 32 pages]  
[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412055\\_america\\_insecure.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412055_america_insecure.pdf)

This paper synthesizes findings from a series of Urban Institute reports produced under the "Risk and Low-Income Working Families" research initiative funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur and Annie E. Casey Foundations. The paper places this research in the broader context of literature on economic mobility and income volatility. The report is structured around two key questions: (1) How have economic instability and insecurity changed for America's low-income working families changed over time? and (2) What are the factors that contribute to or offer protection from substantial income losses and promote or inhibit recoveries from such losses?. *Gregory Acs and Austin Nichols are both Senior Research Associates in The Urban Institute's Income and Benefits Policy Center.*



## **METROMONITOR: TRACKING ECONOMIC RECESSION AND RECOVERY IN AMERICA'S 100 LARGEST METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Wial, Howard; Friedhoff, Alec. Metropolitan Policy Program, The Brookings Institution. March 2010 [PDF format, 27 pages]

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/Metro/metro\\_monitor/2010\\_03\\_metro\\_monitor/2010\\_03\\_metro\\_monitor.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/Programs/Metro/metro_monitor/2010_03_metro_monitor/2010_03_metro_monitor.pdf)

"The MetroMonitor is an interactive barometer of the health of America's metropolitan economies, portraying the diverse metropolitan landscape of recession and recovery across the country. It aims to enhance understanding of the local underpinnings of national economic trends, and to promote public- and private-sector responses to the downturn that take into account metropolitan areas' distinct strengths and weaknesses. This edition of the Monitor examines indicators through the fourth quarter of 2009 (ending in December) in the areas of employment, unemployment, output, home prices, and foreclosure rates for the nation's 100 largest metropolitan areas." More than two years after the Great Recession began, the nation is in the midst of a slow and fragile—but jobless—economic recovery. Some economic indicators seem to suggest that robust economic growth will soon resume, while others point toward a "double-dip" recession and still others indicate little change in the economic situation. Inflation-adjusted gross domestic product (GDP) grew at a rapid 5.9 percent annual rate in the last quarter of 2009, the fastest economic growth rate since the third quarter of 2003. But that growth may simply be due to inventory replenishment and, if so, is unlikely to persist. Consumer spending rose in January, but house prices fell. The unemployment rate remained steady at 9.7 percent in February, but long-term unemployment (unemployment of six months or more) hit a record high." *Howard Wial is the Fellow and Director of the Metropolitan Economy Initiative at the Brookings Institution. Alec Friedhoff is a Research Analyst at the Brookings Institution.*

## **JOB SPRAWL AND THE SUBURBANIZATION OF POVERTY**

Stoll, Michael; Raphael, Steven. Metropolitan Policy Program, The Brookings Institution [Metropolitan Opportunity Series #4] March 30, 2010 [PDF format, 21 pages]

[http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/0330\\_job\\_sprawl\\_stoll\\_raphael/0330\\_job\\_sprawl\\_stoll\\_raphael.pdf](http://www.brookings.edu/~media/Files/rc/reports/2010/0330_job_sprawl_stoll_raphael/0330_job_sprawl_stoll_raphael.pdf)

"In nearly all U.S. metropolitan areas, jobs have been moving to the suburbs for several decades. In the largest metropolitan areas between 1998 and 2006, jobs shifted away from the city center to the suburbs in virtually all industries. As the U.S. population also continues to suburbanize, larger proportions of metropolitan area employment and population are locating beyond the traditional central business districts along the nation's suburban beltways and the more distant fringes. For city residents whose low incomes restrict their housing choices, job decentralization may make it more difficult to find and maintain employment. Understanding the association between employment decentralization and the suburbanization of poverty is important because of the continued growth of the suburban poor. The suburban poor face unique disadvantages. These include concentration in inner-ring, disadvantaged, and jobs-poor suburbs; over reliance on public transportation, which often provides inferior access to and within suburban areas; and spatial mismatch between where the suburban poor live and the locations of important social services. If the decentralization of employment increases the suburbanization of poverty, this may signal that the poor are able to move closer to labor market opportunities. Policies designed to facilitate this process, such as housing vouchers, may therefore produce direct and immediate results. But housing market segregation on the basis of race and class could limit mobility to suburbs, thereby limiting the poor's access to opportunity. This report extends studies of poverty suburbanization by exploring one of its potential drivers, employment



decentralization." *Michael Stoll is a Nonresident Senior Fellow at Brookings's Metropolitan Policy Program. He is also the associate director of the Center for the Study of Urban Poverty at the University of California, Los Angeles. Steven Raphael is Professor of Public Policy at the University of California, Berkeley.*

### **THE KIDS AREN'T ALRIGHT: A LABOR MARKET ANALYSIS OF YOUNG WORKERS**

Edwards, Kathryn Anne; Hertel-Fernandez, Alexander. Economic Policy Institute. April 7, 2010 [PDF format, 10 pages]

[http://epi.3cdn.net/f157c37200a46e1adc\\_5fm6b5geb.pdf](http://epi.3cdn.net/f157c37200a46e1adc_5fm6b5geb.pdf)

"Unemployment does not equally affect all workers. Different segments of the population often have different rates of unemployment, whether the distinction is made by race, gender, education, or age. While the national unemployment rate has yet to meet the 10.8% benchmark set in 1982, the workers age 16-24, unemployment rate peaked at 19.2%. Though young adults represent only 13.5% of the workforce, they now account for 26.4% of unemployed workers. The paper discusses the severity of the unemployment crisis facing young adults, its historical context, and the implications for their future wages and skills."

### **AMERICA'S TOMORROW: A PROFILE OF LATINO YOUTH**

National Council of La Raza. March 2010 [HTML format with a link]

<http://www.nclr.org/content/publications/detail/62014/>

The brief examines the status of Latino youth in the United States. Latino youth, who compose nearly 20% of all youth in the country, experience high levels of poverty, high dropout rates, low graduation rates, high unemployment rates, and low rates of health insurance. Given that Latinos will compose about 30% of the U.S. population by 2050, the ability of Latino youth to overcome these pressing challenges today will directly impact the economic and social success of the nation in the future.

### **MAXIMIZING THE POTENTIAL OF OLDER ADULTS: BENEFITS TO STATE ECONOMIES AND INDIVIDUAL WELL-BEING**

Hoffman, Linda. National Governors Association. April 1, 2010 [Note: contains copyrighted material] [PDF format, 19 pages]

<http://www.nga.org/Files/pdf/1004OLDERADULTS.PDF>

The brief details ways states can engage older adults, who have the potential to greatly affect state economies, through both paid employment and volunteerism. The brief lays out strategies states can use to work against potential challenges and maximize the potential of older adults. "The United States is rapidly aging. By 2030, an estimated one out of every five adults will be age 65 or older.<sup>1</sup> These demographic changes could pose major challenges for state economies by increasing the burden on public health programs, reducing tax revenues, and lowering the pool of skilled workers.<sup>2</sup> Although the dramatic increase in the number of older adults raises difficulties, it also affords states opportunities to tap a highly skilled group of individuals to work, assist communities, and learn new skills." *Linda Hoffman is a researcher of the Social, Economic, and Workforce Programs Division at the Center for Best Practices of the National Governors Association.*

### **THEY SPEND WHAT?: THE REAL COST OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

Schaeffer, Adam. The Cato Institute. March 10, 2010 [PDF format, 32 pages]

<http://www.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa662.pdf>

"Although public schools are usually the biggest item in state and local budgets, spending figures provided by public school officials and reported in the media often leave out major costs of education and thus understate what is actually spent. To document the phenomenon, this paper reviews district budgets and state records for the nation's five largest metro areas and the District of Columbia. Real spending per pupil ranges from a low of nearly \$12,000 in the Phoenix area schools to a high of nearly \$27,000 in the New York metro area. To put public school spending in perspective, we compare it to estimated total expenditures in local private schools. Taxpayers cannot make informed decisions about public school funding unless they know how much districts currently spend. And with state budgets stretched thin, it is more crucial than ever to carefully allocate every tax dollar. This paper therefore presents model legislation that would bring transparency to school district budgets and enable citizens and legislators to hold the K-12 public education system accountable." *Adam B. Schaeffer is a policy analyst with Cato's Center for Educational Freedom.*

### **A NEXT SOCIAL CONTRACT FOR THE PRIMARY YEARS OF EDUCATION**

Guernsey, Lisa; Mead, Sara. New America Foundation. March 31, 2010 [PDF format, 20 pages]

<http://earlyed.newamerica.net/sites/newamerica.net/files/policydocs/The%20Next%20Social%20Contract%20for%20Education.pdf>

"The report calls for a bold transformation of the country's public education system to prioritize early learning. It envisions a new system that serves children starting at age 3, erases the artificial divide between "preschool" and "K-12" programs and extends high-quality teaching up through the early grades of elementary school. The answer is to create a seamless PreK-3rd system that starts at age 3, involves community-based providers in the earliest years, frees teachers to collaborate more broadly and across grades, and equips all children with essential literacy, math, and social-emotional skills by the end of third grade. In redefining the first stage of children's educational experience, we also lay a foundation for more aggressive rethinking of our educational institutions from preschool to college. Without this strong beginning, that pipeline will forever be weak. But fortified with a solid start in the PreK-3rd years, our educational system can finally fulfill its mission of providing the knowledge and skills to provide all Americans, no matter their background, with an equal opportunity to thrive." *Lisa Guernsey is Director of the Early Education Initiative at the New America Foundation. Sara Mead is a former Senior Fellow at the Education Policy Program and Workforce and Family Program of the New America Foundation. She serves on the District of Columbia Public Charter School Board.*

### **GRASSROOTS CIVIL SOCIETY: THE SCOPE AND DIMENSIONS OF SMALL PUBLIC CHARITIES**

Boris, Elizabeth T.; Roeger, Katie L. The Urban Institute. February 2010. [PDF format, 7 pages]

[http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412054\\_grassroots\\_civil\\_society.pdf](http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/412054_grassroots_civil_society.pdf)

"The organizations of civil society permeate communities. Among the approximately 1.5 million nonprofits documented by the National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS), nearly 925,000 are registered public charities of every kind around the United States. Many of these nonprofits are very small. We focus here on the 3 in 10 public charities that have less than \$100,000 in revenues, expenses, and assets. These organizations are the sources of community support and social interaction—the stuff of civil society. They have modest resources but engage their communities in myriad activities. Many provide programs that forge the connections and trust that are the bedrocks of our civic culture. These small

organizations are below the radar in most analyses of the nonprofit sector. Research and media reports usually focus on the larger nonprofits with household names—American Red Cross, Habitat for Humanity, American Cancer Society. Yet the smaller organizations include parent and teacher groups, sports teams and clubs, animal protection groups, scholarship funds, community service clubs, community arts groups, preschools and day cares, fairs and recreation groups, professional associations and business groups, and many more. Almost 30 percent of small public charities are human services organizations, and about a quarter are education related. The arts make up the third largest category, with about 13 percent." *Elizabeth T. Boris is the director of the Urban Institute's Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy. Katie L. Roeger is assistant director of the National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS), a program in the Center on Nonprofits and Philanthropy at the Urban Institute.*

## **STATE OF THE NEWS MEDIA 2010: AN ANNUAL REPORT ON AMERICAN JOURNALISM**

Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism. March 15, 2010 [HTML format with links]  
<http://www.stateofthemedias.org/2010/>

This is the seventh edition of the annual report on the health and status of U.S. journalism. According to the report, three questions now drive discussions about the future of journalism: How much lost revenue might come back as the economy improves? How much journalistic potential exists in alternative new media operations? And what progress was made in new revenue models online?. "There is tremendous energy in efforts around the country to do journalism in the digital age, PEJ's State of the News Media 2010 finds, and many of these efforts are bringing a renewed sense of public mission to the news. But the cutbacks in traditional media dominate. Newspapers now spend \$1.6 billion less annually on reporting and editing than they did a decade ago, the report estimates. Network TV is down by hundreds of millions since their peak in the 1980s. Local TV newsrooms are cutting too, down 6% in the last two years, some 1,600 jobs. Only cable news, among the commercial news sectors, did not suffer declining revenue and layoffs last year."

## **THE IMPACT OF THE INTERNET ON INSTITUTIONS IN THE FUTURE**

Rainie, Lee; Anderson, Janna. The Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project; Elon University's Imagining the Internet Center. March 31, 2010 [PDF format, 22 pages]  
[http://pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP\\_Future%20of%20internet%202010%20-%20institutions%20-%20final.pdf](http://pewinternet.org/~media/Files/Reports/2010/PIP_Future%20of%20internet%202010%20-%20institutions%20-%20final.pdf)

"Technology experts and stakeholders say the internet will drive more change in businesses and government agencies by 2020, making them more responsive and efficient. But there are powerful bureaucratic forces that will push back against such transformation and probably draw out the timeline. Expect continuing tension in disruptive times." By an overwhelming margin, technology experts and stakeholders participating in this survey fielded by the Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project and Elon University's Imagining the Internet Center believe that innovative forms of online cooperation could result in more efficient and responsive for-profit firms, non-profit organizations, and government agencies by the year 2020. *Janna Anderson is Associate Professor and Director of the Imagining the Internet Center at Elon University. Lee Rainie is the Director of the Pew Research Center's Internet & American Life Project.*

## **A GROWING TERRORIST THREAT?: ASSESSING "HOMEGROWN" EXTREMISM IN THE UNITED STATES**

Nelson, Rick "Ozzie"; Bodurian, Ben. Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). March 2010 [PDF format, 21 pages]  
[http://csis.org/files/publication/100304\\_Nelson\\_GrowingTerroristThreat\\_Web.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/100304_Nelson_GrowingTerroristThreat_Web.pdf)

"Five events during the fall of 2009 thrust concerns over "homegrown" terrorism—or extremist violence perpetrated by U.S. legal residents and citizens—into public view. The five "cases" discussed in this paper—which were part of a larger trend of heightened domestic extremism during 2009—proved so unsettling, in part, because they seemed to contradict much of the recent thinking concerning radicalization and terrorism in the United States. Both policymakers and the public have tended to classify extremist violence as a problem with origins outside the United States. As this report shows, the acceleration of domestic extremism poses a number of serious considerations for U.S. policymakers and officials in charge of counterterrorism and homeland security. This report probes last fall's five major cases, situating them within the context of recent U.S. efforts to address domestic radicalization. Our goal is to suggest ways that policymakers might improve on current approaches to homegrown extremism. To begin, we offer brief sketches of each of the events. They differ in important respects, suggesting that there is no simple path to radicalization or common template for a homegrown extremist. Still, a few important similarities among the five cases do suggest some directives for policy in this area." *Rick "Ozzie" Nelson is senior fellow and director of the Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Program at CSIS. Ben Bodurian is research assistant and program coordinator for the Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Program at CSIS.*

## ARTICLES

### WHO WON? HOW 25 PLAYERS FARED IN THE HEALTH DEBATE

Friel, Brian, et.al. *National Journal*. March 27, 2010.

"National Journal looks at key figures in the health care debate and how they might fare going forward. The gripping health care reform story that unfolded in Washington over the past year had plenty of twists and cliff-hangers in every chapter. As the suspense-filled saga played out, a wide cast of characters emerged and shaped their own roles, at the White House, on Capitol Hill, and among interest groups and outside opinion makers. They became heroes, villains, or bit players in the narrative, depending on what side you were on. Some adeptly seized the opportunity to shine while others stumbled. Some leveraged surprising new influence while others didn't quite step up. Some made names for themselves while others faded to the margins. Some preserved their positions while others squandered their clout. Some took considerable strides toward writing their place in history while others may have written the first line of their political obituaries."

### THE SECURITY COSTS OF ENERGY INDEPENDENCE

Miller, Gregory D. *The Washington Quarterly*. April 2010, pp. 107-119.  
[http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr\\_Miller.pdf](http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr_Miller.pdf)

"Most Americans accept that the United States' dependence on foreign oil, particularly from the Middle East, is dangerous and should be reduced if not eliminated. Although environmentalists have long called for reduced oil consumption because of the effects of fossil fuels on the environment, two other groups now share this goal, creating an unlikely alliance. One focuses on the economic costs of U.S. dependence on foreign oil, bemoaning the wealth that flows from the United States to oil-exporting states annually (an estimated \$90–150 billion) and the lost opportunity for revenue from developing and selling alternative energy sources. The other group consists of those who, particularly after the

September 11 attacks, see U.S. dependence on foreign oil as a source of strategic vulnerability, as well as a burden on U.S. foreign policy. Not only is the United States' ability to defend itself and project power contingent on a ready supply of fuel, but the country's dependence on oil may compel leaders to spend lives and treasure to protect those foreign sources. As a result, policy debates focus exclusively on how the United States should reduce its dependence on oil, with suggestions ranging from conservation (supported by the environmentalists) to greater domestic production (made by those who focus on security) to aggressively pursuing alternate sources of energy (emphasized by those making an economic argument, as well as environmentalists). A critical oversight in all of this, however, is that any dramatic reduction in U.S. dependence on oil will create major security concerns, not only for current oil-exporting countries and their neighbors, but also for the West. This article does not suggest that the United States should continue to import oil at current levels; being so dependent on other states is a source of vulnerability and a lost opportunity for innovation. It is crucial to point out, however, some possible unintended consequences of a reduction in oil dependence. How can the United States and all developed states mitigate these dangers?" *Gregory D. Miller is an assistant professor of political science at the University of Oklahoma.*

### **THE NEXT AMERICAN CENTURY**

Martinez, Andres. *Time*. March 22, 2010, pp. 40-42.

[http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1971133\\_1971110\\_1971104,00.html](http://www.time.com/time/specials/packages/article/0,28804,1971133_1971110_1971104,00.html)

"The U.S. may have been weakened by economic troubles at home and draining military commitments overseas, but the author believes it will remain a world power for the foreseeable future. With only 5% of the world's population, the U.S. produces a quarter of the world's economic output. China continues to march toward Western notions of private property, and Beijing bets on America's future by stocking up on billions of dollars' worth of Treasury bills. The rise of a consumerist middle-class society in nations like China, Brazil and India creates a more stable world, not to mention new markets for American products and culture. The U.S. continues to have a huge cultural impact globally and remains an inclusive superpower. Other nations are thriving under the Pax Americana, and the rise of second-tier powers makes the continued projection of U.S. might more welcome in certain neighborhoods. South Korea, Japan and even Vietnam appreciate having the U.S. serve as a counterweight to China; Pakistan and India want to engage Washington to counterbalance each other. According to last year's Pew Global Attitudes Survey, half the 24 nations questioned held a more favorable view of the U.S. than they did of China or Russia." *Andres Martinez is the director of the Bernard L. Schwartz Fellows Program at the New America Foundation.*

### **PREPARING FOR THE WORST: DEMOCRATS' FEARS OF THE 2010 MIDTERM ELECTIONS**

Cook, Charles E., Jr. *The Washington Quarterly*. April 2010, pp.183-189.

[http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr\\_Cook.pdf](http://www.thewashingtonquarterly.com/10april/docs/10apr_Cook.pdf)

"Midterm elections are almost inevitably a referendum on the party in power. When the same party occupies both the White House and control of Congress, things are pretty straightforward. One party has all the responsibility and takes the credit or blame (usually the latter) for whatever occurs. It is perfectly normal for the party of a newly elected president to lose House seats in his first midterm election. In fact, it has happened in seven of the eight midterm elections during the first terms of a president in the post—World War II era, resulting in an average loss of 16 seats. The sole exception was George W. Bush,

after the September 11, 2001 tragedy altered the trajectory of the otherwise predictable pattern. In the Senate, which has six-year terms, the pattern is less clear. The president's party has lost seats in four elections, gained in four, and the average is a loss of four-tenths of one seat, basically a wash. So, if midterm election losses are normal, what makes the 2010 elections different? Why is the prediction of losses for Democrats so much greater than usual?" *Charles E. Cook, Jr. writes weekly columns for National Journal and CongressDaily AM, published by the National Journal Group. He is a political analyst for NBC News as well as editor and publisher of the Cook Political Report, a Washington-based, nonpartisan newsletter analyzing U.S. politics and elections.*

### **GOVERNORSHIPS 2010: THE CHANGING OF THE GUARD**

Sabato, Larry J. *Sabato's Crystal Ball*. March 18, 2010.

<http://www.centerforpolitics.org/crystalball/articles/ljs2010031801/>

"Back in 1980, the *Washington Post's* David S. Broder wrote a notable book, *The Changing of the Guard*, about the generational turnover of national and state leadership occurring at that time. It's happening all over again. We'll see dozens of congressional seats switching hands and sides in November, but the greatest transformation will be in the statehouses. Even though just 37 of the 50 states have a gubernatorial election this November, the midterms are likely to produce so many new governors that a majority of all governors in 2011 will be newly installed. It will take only two defeats of incumbent governors who are seeking another term to produce a majority of new governors in 2011." *Larry J. Sabato is Director of the Center for Politics at the University of Virginia.*

### **TEA PARTY MOVEMENT: WILL ANGRY CONSERVATIVES RESHAPE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?**

Katel, Peter. *The CQ Researcher*, March 19, 2010, pp. 241-264.

"The Tea Party movement seemed to come out of nowhere. Suddenly, citizens angry over the multi-billion-dollar economic stimulus and the Obama administration's health-care plan were leading rallies, confronting lawmakers and holding forth on radio and TV. Closely tied to the Republican Party — though also critical of the GOP — the movement proved essential to the surprise victory of Republican Sen. Scott Brown in Massachusetts. Tea partiers say Brown's election proves the movement runs strong outside of 'red states.' But some political experts voice skepticism, arguing that the Tea Party's fiscal hawkishness won't appeal to most Democrats and many independents. Meanwhile, some dissension has appeared among tea partiers, with many preferring to sidestep social issues, such as immigration, and others emphasizing them. Still, the movement exerts strong appeal for citizens fearful of growing government debt and distrustful of the administration." *Peter Katel is a CQ Researcher staff writer who previously reported on Haiti and Latin America for Time and Newsweek.*

### **IT INDUSTRY, HISPANICS TEAM UP ON IMMIGRATION**

Munro, Neil. *National Journal*. April 10, 2010.

"Advocates for information-technology companies have allied with progressive and Hispanic groups to win a broad overhaul of immigration law, but they are also keeping open the option of pursuing a narrow set of tech-friendly legal changes in the next Congress. The coalition is pushing for more employment-based green cards, which many temporary workers win after a stay of several years. Hispanic groups and their allies want the immigration bill to include a path to citizenship for workers who are in the country illegally, and to make it easier for workers' family members to come here. The coalition will work,



advocates said, only if its members oppose any narrow bill that could undermine the common good by delivering benefits to one at the expense of the others."

### **THE NEW URBANITY: THE RISE OF A NEW AMERICA**

Nelson, Arthur C. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. November 2009, pp. 192-208.

"Between 2010 and 2030, American metropolitan areas will be transformed through "urbanity." While the word is not carefully defined, urbanity in this context means communities of mixed, interconnected land uses, especially residential ones, served by multiple transportation options. It implies higher residential densities and nonresidential intensities than seen currently. It also implies, largely, the end of the spatial expansion of metropolitan areas and a new era of infill and redevelopment. This will happen because the period from 2010 to 2030 will see the most remarkable change in America's built environment since the end of World War II. The changes will be driven by monumental demographic shifts coupled by important changes in housing preference. The landscape of the new American metropolis will be very different from the old one, as it must be to meet new needs. Along with these changes will come the rise of a new American metropolitan landscape, one that is decidedly more urbane than the present pattern. As will be seen, demographic shifts, changing tenure choices, and changing community preferences will require that virtually all new development in America will occur in advancing a new urbanity. This article explores some of the major drivers behind the impending change and how policy may be needed to manage it. It starts with demographic changes, projects future housing demand by major housing type, speculates on changing tenure choices, and reviews policy options to facilitate new urbanity trends." *Arthur C. Nelson is Presidential Professor and director of metropolitan research at the College of Architecture and Planning of the University of Utah.*

### **CITIES TODAY: A NEW FRONTIER FOR MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS**

Sassen, Saskia. *The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*. November 2009, pp. 53-71.

"The rise of cities as strategic economic spaces is the consequence of a deep structural transformation found in all developed economies: the urbanizing of a growing range of economic activities. Even firms in the most material economic sectors (mines, factories, transport systems, construction) rely on services that tend to be located in an urbanized environment: insurance, accounting, legal, financial, consulting, software programming, and so on. Thus, even an economy based on manufacturing or mining will feed the so-called urban intermediate services sector. While this structural trend does not account for the whole urban economy, it marks a novel phase for cities and urban regions. Its sharp concentrations of both high- and low-income jobs and high- and low-profit firms, along with their specific multiplier effects, reshape the built environment of cities. Office districts, residential spaces, and spaces for consumption and entertainment all are at least partly reshaped by this new structural development. This also explains the renewed importance of architecture and urban design since the 1980s. Here, I focus on this major structural development and some of the associated urban effects. The article concludes with a discussion of some novel trends that require more attention from policy makers and urban researchers: the rise of a new type of manufacturing I refer to as "urban manufacturing," the rise of an informal creative economy." *Saskia Sassen is the Robert S. Lynd Professor of Sociology and a member of the Committee on Global Thought at Columbia University. Her research focuses on globalization, particularly as it interacts with national states, cities, and immigration.*



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U.S. Embassy Madrid  
<http://www.embusa.es/irc>

*Views expressed in the articles are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect U.S. government policies.*